

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR STEAMERS TO SAN ON

ONE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDERMAR" (Capt. F. Isck) (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, 10th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEBEN" (Capt. G. B. J. (T. 17,300))	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" (Capt. G. Meiser) (T. 17,000)	About WEDNESDAY, 11th January.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDERMAR" (Capt. F. Isck) (T. 6,100)	SATURDAY, 28th Jan, at Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" (Capt. F. Simblin) (T. 5,050)	Middle of January.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1911.

Intimations.

Wonderful
New
Designs!

Special for
Christmas!

JEWELLERY
PRECIOUS
STONES

&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN &
CO.,
38, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910.

OSMAN &
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIENTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Cons. Port Orders carefully
executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and
Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....482 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 88 "	Water on Blocks..... 86 "	Water on Blocks..... 81.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 15 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including
tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons
pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters
construct steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Miloricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1322, Takashimacho
Office 291, or 2050, Irfancho Office 2351.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private
bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15,143 acres. Direct water frontage 132.0
2.35 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers dis-
charging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government
railways. Use of 45 tons derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance
undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.



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61, DES VŒUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1910.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY.

Can'oo, 4th January.
His Excellency Chang Ming Chih, Viceroy
designate of the Two Kwong, who left your
end by the gunboat To Fok yesterday, is
expected to reach Canton early this morning
and will take up the reins of office at noon.
Among his suite, there is a native of Chekiang
named Wu Chai Sang, who was on the Secre-
tariat staff with the late Viceroy Shun Chun
Huen was Viceroy of the Two Kwong. His
Excellency the new Viceroy has now appoint-
ed him Chief Secretary. Excesses and prepa-
rations have been made for his arrival. It is the
earnest wish of the people in Canton that the
existing evils, such as gambling, etc., may be
wiped out through the efforts of the New
Viceroy.

COUNTERFEIT COINAGE.

His Excellency, the Acting Viceroy is in
receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of
Finance to the effect that at the present time,
when the output of coins is increasing, it is
necessary to detect the smuggling of spurious
coins into China and take steps to check this
practice so as to prevent counterfeit coins being
circulated in the market. A number of dis-
reputable Chinese merchants abroad have fre-
quently secretly imported implements for the
minting of counterfeit copper coins, the
machines and moulds being of a very small
size. The process of minting is quite simple.
Copper sheets of any size or form when placed in
the moulds are capable of producing the desired
results. As the Government are at present
issuing coins of a new design, it is necessary
to search for and destroy these nefarious tools
with a view to checking the circulation of
counterfeit coins along with the genuine tokens.
The Ministry of Finance has decided to reward
those officials who are energetic in the detec-
tion of these crimes. P.E. the Acting Viceroy
has instructed his subordinates accordingly.

FAMINE.

As a result of a drought in Ng Chuen near
Canton, the price of rice has risen considerably.
The people are on the verge of starvation and
are badly in need of immediate relief.
Recently, some three thousand of the poor
sufferers met together to discuss means to
obtain relief, and arrived at the decision that
a member of the gentry, who had embezzled the
relief fund in connection with the last
famine, should be forced to hand over the
entire amount of the embezzled funds in order
to save them from starvation. The party in
question upon this became alarmed and hid
himself. The villagers are determined to lay
the man by the heels and are greatly agitated
over the affair. It is feared that the local
officials and gentry are unable to enforce
disciplinary measures and a riot is considered
to be inevitable.

THE COMING RUBBER MOVE.

The rubber men are becoming more hopeful
of a general upward move at the beginning of
the year. So far as the price of the best raw
material is concerned, it is expected to remain
much as it is now—that is, in the neighbour-
hood of 6s. a pound. It may rise or fall a few
pence from passing prices, but not more. The
market, therefore, says *The World*, must per-
form a feat of gymnastics on the price of
rubber itself, the foolishness of which has often
been explained in these columns. In the course
of a year and a half or so, rubber will probably
be down to 3s., and then the Brazilian com-
panies, which cannot produce their article so
cheaply as the others, will have to cut their
attention to home consumption. This will
mean increased prosperity for the Malay, Cey-
lon, and kindred concerns.

A CHINESE CREW.

CURIOUS CASE AT NEWPORT.

Twenty Chinese seamen were charged at
Newport with deserting the steamer *Nahib*
Hall, and refusing to obey the lawful com-
mands of the master. Captain J. W. Houghton
said the men by their conduct involved an ex-
posure of 50l. for extra labour. They ob-
jected to continue in the ship because the
same had been changed, notwithstanding that
the captain had tried to convince them that
this would not affect their agreements, which
did not terminate until July next. When asked
what they had to say, the defendants, through
an interpreter, said they would go back into
the ship if the captain changed the funnel and
put the old flag up. The captain said he had
no power to do that. The Bench expressed
the opinion that the opinion that the desertion
had not been proved, but ordered the men to
forfeit two days' pay each for insubordination.
They also recommended that the captain
should communicate with his owners and the
authorities, with a view of getting the men sent
back to their home.

THE GLEN LINE.

CHANGES IN CONTROL.

We learn that a controlling interest in the
Glen Line has been acquired by Messrs. Elder
Dempster and Co. (Limited), of which Sir
Owen Phillips is chairman. This line has for
many years carried on a regular service from
Antwerp, Middlesbrough, Hull and London to
the Straits, China and Japan. Indeed, it is
one of the best known services associated with
the China trade, and has always had an
excellent reputation for regularity and effective
organization. About six months ago the enter-
prise was registered as a limited liability com-
pany under the title of the Glen Line (McGraw,
Gow and Co.) Limited, with a capital of
25,000l. The company owns the following
steamers:—

Tons gross.	Tonn.
Glenesk	3,574
Glenang	3,647
Glen city	2,654
Glenlogan	5,838
Glenroy	4,501
Glenstrath	4,718
Glenor	4,405

Some little time back two of the Glen Line
ships—the Glenang, of 3,647 tons gross, and the
Glenstrath, of 4,718 tons gross—were acqui-
red by the Elderman Lines.

STABBING AFFRAY IN HANKOW.

A FOREIGNER WOUNDED.

The *Hankow Daily News* of the 27th inst.

reports:—
A shocking crime, the like of which is for-
tunately almost unknown in Hankow, was pre-
petrated last Saturday morning.

It appears that an employee of the British
American Tobacco Company, Mr. A. F. Simp-
son, had caused some few days ago to dismiss
two of the coolies in his department, and it is
thought that this was the motive which impelled
an attack made on him on Saturday morning.

While leaving his house to attend the works
at 5 a.m. he was suddenly stabbed in the back.
The blow was fortunately misdirected, but on
turning around he received the clash of a knife
full across the face, the blow cutting a deep
gash through the nose and across one cheek.
His assailant then made good his escape while
Mr. Simpson was picked up by his messmates
and immediately conveyed to the hospital,
where his wounds, which are fortunately not of
a serious nature, were attended to.

His assailant, we understand, is still at large.

PIRACY NEAR FOCHOW.

Several cases of piracy within sight of Foo-
chow have taken place on the river recently
near Kusan Point, and unfortunately sampan
owners while anchored for the night have had
both their persons and boats stripped of every-
thing by village pirates. One of the Customs
Staff happened to anchor off Kusan some
nights ago, and pirates came aboard with a
great noise, but upon seeing a foreigner quickly
made off again. News has also been received
by a large firm in the port that their shore
agent on business in a village near Kusan, has been
robbed by pirates, who made a valuable haul.
Is there no remedy? If some steps are not
taken immediately the pirates will soon be-
come usual, remarks our Fochow contemporary,
especially now that China new year is at
hand. The failure of several native banks is
likely to increase the trouble by adding to the
distress of the Chinese community.

WORLD'S NEWS.

[From "N. C. D. News"]

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

London, Dec. 27.—The Indian National
Congress has opened at Allahabad. Conclia-
tion was the keynote of the Presidential address
given by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., but the
preliminary negotiations between the Hindus
and Mohammedans revealed considerable
difficulties. Apparently the Hindus feel that
if they concede the Mohammedan demands,
they will be giving everything and receiving
nothing, particularly as regards communal re-
presentation. Fail as a compromise the negoti-
ations are likely to be fruitless.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

London Dec. 27.—The Duke of Connaught
has granted an interview to a representative of
Renter's Agency, in the course of which His
Royal Highness said that it was a remarkable
how the Union had already become a reality,
not a name only. He emphasized the fact that
the two races, whose interests for generations
were opposed, had settled down with the firm
intention of working together.

PORTUGAL'S RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

It appears that the members of religious
orders who have been driven from Portugal
by the revolution are not very numerous, owing
to the fact that the orders were crushed and
expelled in 1833. Their number is given as
about fourteen hundred, and not evenly divided
between the sexes. It is expected that those
who are native Portuguese will find a refuge in
one or other of the minor South American
States, and that those of foreign birth will be
allowed to return to their own countries.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[Via Manila]

Washington, December 29.—Major J. C.
Davis, late in command of the Marine Guard
at Guam is facing a court martial for criticism
of General Elwell of the Marine Corps.

Washington, December 29.—Captain Sims,
of the Battleship *Minnesota*, has sent President
Taft the report of a speech on Anglo-American
relations delivered by him at a function in
England where his American fleet is visiting.
Captain Sims makes a plea for closer relations
between the two great English-speaking na-
tions, and declares that the interests and ideals
of the United States and Great Britain are
identical.

Washington, December 29.—President Taft,
Secretary Knox, Secretary Dickinson and the
Chairman of the Canal Commission constitute
a committee that is engaged in framing the
regulations that are to govern the Panama
Canal when this big ditch is finished.

TRACKING OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

VESSELS DETAINED.

The cement bottom of her lower hold ham-
pered in pieces, the safety valve of her con-
veyer engine smashed and her upper deck per-
forated by three hundred holes an inch in
diameter, the steamer *Ban-Yok*, just out of dry-
dock at Hongkong after an extensive over-
hauling, lies in the Pasig river, at the foot of
Calle Aduague, unable to proceed on her trip
to Northern Luzon ports until necessary repairs
have been completed, says a Manila paper, and
the vessel is released by customs authorities.
The demolition wrought on board by the *Ban-
Yok* is said by the ship's officers to be the
work of customs secret service agents who in
a search for opium incited by their unfaithful
agent of the coastguard drug, ransacked the
vessel from top to bottom on her arrival here,
December 21. Six cases of the stuff were seized.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in ScotlandOR
GENUINE AGEFINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1911.

BRITISH SAILORS FOR BRITISH
SHIPS.

In no British Possession more so than in Hongkong can be impressed the paramount importance of the question of how to secure British sailors for British ships. In years gone by we have seen our dearer-won trade zones encroached upon by the foreigner without a finger of reasonable restraint being held up by the Imperial Government to conserve the just rights of her far-travelled sons engaged in trade or the exploitation of hitherto untouched tracts of mineral deposits. It is a notorious fact that the British pioneer, who might expect at any rate the passive support of the supreme authorities in England, too often finds his legitimate demands repudiated by those in power at Home. At this time of day it would seem little purpose to recount all the numerous instances which could be cited in this respect. The past decade itself has been fruitful of examples of this unphilosophic attitude so often adopted by Great Britain with regard to claims by her nationals for the fulfilment of obligations by other Powers or interests. And in no sphere is this moral pusillanimity on her part made more apparent than in the lack of that protection of our mercantile marine which is the very birthright of the magnificent service and should be accorded without demur by the British people. Britain's power has arisen on the foundations laid securely by her sailor merchants, and to-day her very existence depends upon the strength of her mercantile marine and its adequate protection by the Royal Navy. Yet it is strange to reflect that there is truth in the apparent anomaly that in the very strength of Britain's marine lies a great weakness. We are all cognizant of the direct encroachment from which many of our great pioneer trade routes have suffered within recent years with marked effect upon the bulk of our national shipping business. And the worst of it is that in exchange for permitting the foreigner to compete with us on level terms in the fields that we have opened up and developed we receive nothing in return. In some cases, we get less than nothing indeed: for our foreign rivals on occasion make purchases of mercantile marine units or even solid fleets which had previously flown the Red Ensign and transfer them to their own, thus securing for them extended privileges in foreign ports whilst still re-

taining the free rights of British ports. It is a regrettable fact that as time goes on, the number of foreign officers and men employed on ships of the British mercantile marine is steadily increasing. And so it is laid down by the Imperial Maritime League, British merchant ships of which the officers and crews are mainly foreigners might be British in name and in law, yet after the outbreak of a naval war they would be unlikely long to remain British in fact. For ships so manned might require protection not only against the enemy's cruisers, but also against their own officers and their own crews, and this latter protection the Royal Navy, however powerful, could not supply. On the other hand, it is always to be borne in mind that any restriction of the sources from which crews are supplied to British ships involves under existing conditions, loss to British shipowners, who are already affected by many legislative limitations. It requires therefore to be considered how best to increase the supply of British mercantile officers and men, and to improve the position and prospects of those without thereby casting any additional burden upon British shipowners. The question is one fraught with difficulties, the removal of which is at present engaging the attention of our greatest naval officers besides that of thousands in the service. In certain quarters efforts are now being made to solve this immense problem by the expedient of providing, by other means, for the purpose of training boys for the mercantile marine. These efforts unfortunately being total failure, to apprehend the facts of the situation. For the paucity of British boys in that service is due not to any lack of previous training, but on the contrary, to the circumstance that the conditions of life prevailing in most British merchantmen are extremely unattractive. Practical experience in placing boys in British vessels only too well demonstrates this assertion. As a matter of fact, the men of training boys for sea service as able seamen are already in excess of the demand. The chief of our official maritime bodies, the Marine Society, which has been in being for upwards of a hundred and fifty years, has done and is still doing work of unsurpassable excellence in this regard. But the difficulty of the Marine Society is first to find ships for the boys when trained, and then to induce these boys to remain in the service which they have entered. In too many cases, such boys speedily throw up the career in disgust after a brief experience. This result is even more frequent in the instance of lads who have known the order, discipline, and the comfort of training boys. That some British merchantmen, even of the tramp class, present conditions less unattractive are facts which almost go without saying. The real problem there fore which has to be solved, is how to improve the state of affairs in the great mass of British merchant ships. Here arise confronting difficulties of much complexity and touching many diverse interests. The great bulk of the British mercantile marine consists of tramp steamers and it is amongst these that the deficiency of British seamen is most obvious. But in most cases, the owners of such steamers have already sufficient obstacles with which to contend, without the imposition of additional burdens by the State. At any given moment, a large percentage of British cargo-carriers is usually unemployed, and any extra cost thrown on the owners would only tend to increase that percentage, by diminishing still further the profit accruing from capital invested in cargo steamers. The effect of heavy and ill-considered legislation might well be to deal a severe blow at one of the greatest of remaining British industries. So that any improvement to be effected must be done without this danger occurring. The real and only remedy, in our opinion, lies in the extension of privileges to British-manned ships all over the British Empire; if they were given preferential advantages in the coastwise trade as is done in the case of other countries to their own shipping, a much needed improvement would probably be effected almost automatically. Certainly the time for some active remedial measures has long since arrived.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

KARMSTON'S Circus has left Manila for Hilo. FRIKING news will be found on page 3 and Canton Notes on page 2.

A SHIPMENT of 195,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

THE French Mail of the 4th December was delivered in London on 4th inst.

THE team from H.M.S. *Thistle* beat the Hanoi football representatives some days ago.

THE *Royal Arthur* has arrived at Plymouth with the relieved crews from the Obian Station. Mr. J. C. Pater, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, arrived this morning by the Mail.

THE *Somali* is due here on Friday from Foochow, and it is expected will leave for England that day.

"COLONEL" Bob Love has rejoined Harrold's "Circus" in Manila. He returned from Australia by the *Alidenham*.

THE 87th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery will meet the Police Football Club to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. on the Military Ground in their football match in the tenth round of the second division.

It is reported that the Police have arrested a Chinese rent-collector who is suspected of having embezzled the sum of over \$10,000.

FRANK Bradley, an unemployed tramp, was fined \$10 or two weeks' imprisonment for behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk at the Sailors' Home.

MR. Ivan C. Co, First Secretary to the Chinese Legation, will leave London early in January to take up a post in the Foreign Office in Peking.

A COOLIE while digging at Tai Hing fell from a height of 10 feet, and was buried in the earth. When his body was recovered, life was found to be extinct.

AMONGST CONTINUING changes announced in the French Journal *Officiel* is that of M. Guilbert, from the chancery of Hongkong to the vice-consulate of Pakhoi and Torging.

TWO boatmen were fined \$5 or two weeks at the Police Court this morning for landing at Stonecutters wharf without a written permission from the Officer in command of the troops.

MR. J. W. Boller, Manager of the Standard Oil Company, left for the south on a business trip, and will be absent some time, inspecting the Company's branches in the Straits.

WE have received excellent photographs from Messrs. A. Fong and Meo Cheung at Government House on the occasion of the visit of H.E. Chang Ming Ch'ih, the Viceroy, of the Two Kwongs.

A SMALL fire broke out in a house at Battery Street, Yau-mai-lai, last night. The fire was soon extinguished without the help of the Brigade, although the latter turned up promptly on the call for assistance.

THE directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax.

FOURTEEN men, two women and two children, drifting in the open sea in an unmanageable light-raft, four and a half days without food or water, were picked-up by the liner *Yawata Maru*, on its way to Manila.

CAPTAIN R. E. Beattie, adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Light Infantry, which has just arrived at Hongkong from South Africa, will visit the adjutant of the corps next April on the termination of his three years in that appointment.

THE man who was charged with attempted armed robbery at Praya East yesterday was brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's this morning. The defendant pleaded guilty. As the woman is still in hospital, the case was remanded for a week.

THE Naval Yard employees assault case, after being remanded, was concluded at the Magistrate's this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood. In all, there were two defendants and two complainants. His Worship bound them all over in a personal bond of \$5 each to keep the peace for six months.

THE annual meeting of seafarers and subscribers of the St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, is convened to meet in the Vestry on Tuesday, January 17th, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of electing members of the Vestry, receiving a report of the financial affairs of the Church, and electing an auditor for the ensuing year.

NINETEEN men were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's this morning with gambling. The first two, a man and a woman, were also charged with keeping a gaming house. Evidence was called and his Worship ordered the keepers to pay a fine of \$50 each and the remainder \$4 each.

WE would like to draw the attention of our readers to the Variety Entertainment which is to be held at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 11th instant in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arundel Street. In view of the charitable nature of the project, we have no doubt that every pit of rage will be extended to the performance.

THE directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, have declared a dividend at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, less tax, on the Preference stock of the company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the third quarterly interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, tax free, in respect of profits for the year to Dec. 31.

THE SINKING OF THE DRY-DOCK "DEWEY"

ENTRAPPED NAVY REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The *New York American*, which is one of the Hearst journals, publishing an incredible report about the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, states that Japan will be able to occupy the island at any time and that she is preparing for the occupation.

The journal quotes a certain American officer who returned to America from the Philippines to the effect that the Japanese sank a floating dock at the Philippine, but a member of the Wireless Telegraph Office who is acquainted with a Japanese officer, promised a certain Japanese Colonel not to despatch the report about the affair. The Colonel was discovered at a nonhera part of Leon. American officers know of the above affair, but are carefully keeping it in secrecy.

As it is, however, not unusual that various threatening rumours are circulated while the Budget is in Congress, Americans do not pay much attention to this report.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—It is reported from Manila that the suspicious entertained there against Japanese have reached an extreme form. In connection with the sinking of the drydock Dewey there, a Japanese commercial house and many Japanese dwellings have been subjected to domiciliary visits, much to the indignation of the occupants.

America and Japanese Unrest.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

WAR DESIRED, SAYS A JAPANESE.

In view of the article published in yesterday's issue, as to the trouble between America and Japan, the following letters in the *Evening Post*, New York, are illuminating:—

Sir,—My attention has been called to an interview with Henry H. Rogers, an officer in the National Guard, who says he has spent months in study of military matters in Germany and France, and that the consensus of opinion among military men in France and in Germany, with which he also agrees, is that before the completion of the Panama Canal Japan intends to attack us, and that she will easily defeat us.

I have just returned from a three years' absence, the last year of which was spent in the Far East, India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. I doubt not that you agree with me that any serious discussion of these bubble-debby opinions is unnecessary. It may well be that if French and German military experts suspected that this young person was typical of our military powers, they might consider that a casual raid by the Japanese, or even by the Koreans, into this country would be in the nature of an exciting strategic picnic. The suggestion that "the only way to influence the American Congressmen is to kick him" will no doubt excite some curiosity as to the athletic ability of the young person who proposes to adopt it, and will be received with surprise by many, and, perhaps, with regret by a few who have been accustomed to believe that the influence exerted by the power associated with the name Henry H. Rogers has usually been of a more serious character.

Though it may be well known here that the present bearer of the name Henry H. Rogers is an influence of considerable weight in political, intellectual, or diplomatic affairs here, his opinions may receive consideration in *paribus infirmis* through ignorance. I make bold to count upon you as an ally to counteract such mischievous and superficial statements.

If it were not that I shrink from the strain upon your space and your courtesy, it would be easy, by a description of Japan's gigantic task in Formosa, in Korea, and in Manchuria, of her burdensome debt, of the threat conveyed by two hundred thousand Russian soldiers in and about her Manchurian territory, of the impossibility of obtaining the sanction of her British ally for such an attack, and of the difficulty in providing herself with transportation and a sufficient guard fleet, to discover to your readers how scintillating are these boyish vapourings.

PRICE COLLIER.

New York, November 17.

Sir,—The article presented by Mr. Price Collier in his letter published in your paper as "Why Mr. Rogers' statement of the possibility of a war with Japan should not receive credence, ends by announcing as his *petit d'avis* that war is not to be expected because Japan has gigantic tasks in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, has a burdensome debt, and is threatened by two hundred thousand Russian soldiers. Mr. Collier evidently has failed to observe the pertinence of these conditions.

Recently I received a letter from a prominent banker to Japan—well known in this country—in which he says: "I am worried about the conditions of my country. Japan is suffering from her inordinately rapid development; her people are restless; they attribute the ills under which they are suffering to the government, and I fear that the government will be obliged, in order to save itself and prevent an absolute condition of anarchy, to divert the minds of the people by a war of some kind which will excite their patriotism. I realize that such a war would not receive the approval of our treaty allies, and would be most destructive to the material progress of Japan, but still it would seem to be the lesser evil. We have little fear of Russia, as Russia has learned that we are suffering from our success in the late war, and does not care to increase her present burdens."

GEO. H. BENJAMIN.

New York, November 22.

MR. PRICE COLLIER KNOWN HERE.—Mr. Price Collier spent some time in Hongkong in the early part of last year and was entertained by several prominent residents.

HONGKONG'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report on Hongkong for the year 1909 is a somewhat belated document. It was despatched to the Colonial Secretary in July, and might, we should have thought, have been issued in London before November. The facts and figures which it contains concerning the general, financial, and commercial condition of the Colony have been available, however, from other sources. These yearly reports, nevertheless, are exceedingly useful for purposes of reference, while furnishing at the same time a succinct review of all that appertains to the official and business life of the Colony. Without, at this time of day, going into details, it may be noted that the finances of the Colony are, generally speaking, not unsatisfactory, the figures showing a substantial surplus instead of the anticipated deficit. The revenue lost on opium is being replaced by the duties imposed on intoxicating liquors, and, some, when arguing on other premises, have suggested would be the case. In some of the industries of the Colony, notably that of engineering and shipbuilding, the depression of recent years continued. In shipping, the feature of the year was a marked increase in Japanese tonnage being the port. Above all, the colony is to be congratulated upon its comparative immunity from plague, the number of deaths being 18 compared with 935 in 1908. This happy result is doubtless largely due to the preventive measures undertaken by the sanitary authorities.—*L. G. G. Express*.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DIAMONDS IN GAGE STREET.

TRIAL OF H. ZEL LYNN TO-DAY.

Before Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Hazel Lynn was charged with the theft of three diamonds, the property of Dr. Marlowe, on 16th October last. She pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. E. Dennis, Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the Crown; Mr. Eldon Foster (instructed by Mr. Sheulton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defence.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. C. W. Alexander, W. B. Storrer, H. Stephens, E. Roby, I. Gourgey, J. S. Murray and J. O. Owen.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner was an American girl who resided at a Gage Street in the same house as the prosecutrix, Miss Marlowe. She arrived at a Gage Street on 18th October. The diamonds were missed on the 26th. This inmates of the house consisted of Miss T. Lawrence (the landlady), the prosecutrix, a prisoner, and Miss George Spencer. On 26th October, the three inmates went shopping together and emerged at other places visited Messrs. Gaupp and Co's, jewellers, where they saw Mr. Otto Wegener, an employee in the business, who at Miss Marlowe's request examined her three diamonds and told her that the settings appeared to be in order and there was no danger of the stones falling out. From this day onwards the prosecutrix wore her rings continuously. About a quarter to two on the morning of the 26th she was asleep in her own room when prior or came in, woke her up and then went out, returning again some ten minutes later and asking her to fasten her dress. At that time, the prisoner said that she would require

TO GET SOME MONEY. A little afterwards she left the room. Prosecutrix came downstairs about 4 a.m. and went with prisoner to visit some other houses in the neighbourhood, but finding them closed, returned to their own house and went up to prosecutrix's bed-room, when, it appeared, they together with Miss Spencer had some beer—some five bottles. At this time Miss Spencer saw the diamond rings on Miss Marlowe's finger. At 11 o'clock the same morning the prosecutrix went to bed and awoke at half-past five in the afternoon to find the rings still on her fingers but the diamonds missing—attributed from their setting. She made a complaint to Miss Lawrence, the mistress, who came almost at once with her to the prisoner's room where they found her asleep and showed her the empty rings. The police were sent for and she was arrested. So far as the direct evidence against the prisoner was concerned, the prosecutrix could merely say that while half-asleep she seemed to remember the prisoner bending over her and pulling her over on to her left side. There had been a considerable amount of drink consumed, which accounted for the somewhat hazy memory of the witness. However, the prosecutrix's wash-stand said that about ten o'clock she went into the prisoner's room and saw her together with Miss Marlowe and Miss Spencer. Her mistress told her to wake her at 11 a.m. At two o'clock she went to call her but failed to wake her up. At half-past five o'clock she went up again and her mistress immediately complained of the

LOSS OF HER DIAMONDS.

An important witness in the prosecution was the sewing-maid. This landlady was out all morning. This maid, who was sitting outside the rooms on a seat, said that she saw the prisoner enter the prosecutrix's room three times between half-past three and five a.m. on one occasion remaining about half-an-hour. The house-keeper said she went to prosecutrix's room at ten o'clock and found the prisoner coming out and she told him to go as his mistress was asleep. The settings of the rings had been forced open and there was a whitish deposit left on one of the rings, which on being analysed turned out to be sulphate of zinc. The allegation was that the prisoner was the only lady in the house who had sulphate of zinc in her possession. In the prisoner's room next day were found a pair of tweezers, generally used for pulling out hairs. These tweezers were slightly bent. The suggestion of the prosecution was that it was with these that the diamond stones were extracted from the rings and that their present condition showed that they must have been used for some such purpose. One of the rings had sulphate of zinc on it and upon the floor and the washstand in the prisoner's room was also found sulphate of zinc. Another person could have got into the room that morning, and no other person but the maid went in except the flower-man who went in in company with the maid and took down a flower-pot. There could have been

NO ENTRANCE MADE.

from the street as the windows of the room were bolted on the inside. The theory of the prosecution—it was only a theory—was that the prisoner entered the room, that the prosecutrix was probably very fast gone to bed, that these rings were taken from prosecutrix's fingers and carried into her own room adjoining, that the diamonds were then extracted in her room which would account for the same sulphate of zinc found on the ring being found on the floor of her own room. He (the Attorney-General) did not know why the sulphate of zinc was put on the ring, but he understood that it crystallized readily and that if a sufficient amount had been deposited on the gold of the ring it might assume an appearance as though the stone were still there.

Evidence was then called.

The witness called had already all been examined at the Police Court preliminary hearing, and their evidence has already appeared in these columns.

First of all came the technical evidence referring particularly to the plans of the house and the relative positions of the prisoner's and the prosecutrix's rooms.

As regards the value of the missing diamonds, Mr. Otto Wegener of Messrs. Gaupp and Co. stated that roughly he estimated the diamonds at about the value of \$3,000 from the cursory inspection he made when he was asked his opinion about the safety of the setting.

At a later stage, Mr. Wegener, recalled, said that the diamonds had not been removed from the rings clumsily yet not in a way that would have been employed by an expert.

Sergeant J. J. Watt gave evidence as to the search of the house after the loss of the diamonds was discovered, and also regarding the preliminary inquiries which he made among the inmates.

Doris Marlowe, the prosecutrix, after repeating her narrative as already reported in the depositions, underwent a reverse cross-examination at the hands of Counsel for the defence, and some lively passages occurred.

Mr. Alabaster in trying to make the point that the accused had been more than once in the witness's room, asked if it was not the case that on a particular occasion previously he latter had fastened the defendant's dress up at the back, and produced a lady's gown which he asked witness to examine to say whether or not the defendant could have fastened up by herself?

Witness—I can't say, and in the first place that is not the gown.

Counsel—But could she have fastened it at the back herself? It has two overlapping sets of hooks and eyes; could she have fastened these herself?

Witness—I don't know.

Counsel—Could you fasten them?

Witness—I don't know. I never wore the gown.

The Attorney-General—Perhaps my friend has made experiments.

Mr. Foster—Perhaps I have.

His Lordship—There are great mysteries on the subject (laughter).

Mr. Foster—I know there are, my Lord. I am approaching the unknown, I know.

In the course of the witness's cross-examination regarding the beer-taking in defendant's room, she declared that all the beer in the apartment was not consumed. There were about two bottles left.

Counsel—Did you want more beer?

Witness—No.

But you went to the ice-cream looking for more beer?—Yes.

Why so, if you did not want any more beer?—Because we might have wanted it later on.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were continued—Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott presiding in the large Court and Mr. Justice F. A. Hazlard in the small Court, this morning.

Before His Honour Mr. Hazlard and a jury Lu Hing and Yeung Yau were convicted of complicity in the Tai Po Road armed robbery (details of which have already appeared in the *Telegraph*), and were each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, with 12 strokes to be administered to each prisoner during the first six months of their incarceration and 12 strokes in the last six months.

Wong Tak was tried on two counts of uttering forged cheques drawn on the International Bank for sums respectively of \$6,500 and \$1,000 on the 26th of October last. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on both counts—the first on a count by a majority of 6 to 1 and on the second unanimously. His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In both the cases mentioned above, Mr. O. C. Alabaster appeared for the Crown instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., of the Crown Solicitor's Office.

The jurors were afterwards charged until Monday next, when the remaining case on the list—the ginseong robbery case—will be tried.

HEROIC RESCUE BY KOWLOON CUSTOMS MEN.

FIFTY LIVES SAVED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, has reported to His Excellency, the Acting Viceroy, on a gallant rescue at sea by the Customs employees (foreigners and Chinese).

It appears that on the 26th day of the 7th moon there was a hurricane blowing severely. Three fishing junks and one cargo-boat sank in the water north of the Tai-chang Customs Station. The Customs employees put out in life-boats and rendered assistance, saving over fifty persons from drowning.

This Commissioner has written a list of names of the foreign and Chinese employees who took part in the rescue and asked His Excellency to reward them according to the orders of merit, as an encouragement to life-saving.

The Customs Commissioner's report of the circumstances have now been confirmed by the Magistrate. As regards these

FOREIGN EMPLOYEES.

His Excellency will memorialize the Throne about conferring special medals on them. The Chinese sailors of the Customs are to be rewarded with money. His Excellency has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to have the medals inscribed and sent to him for the impression of his seal on these mementoes of bravery before distribution to the heroes.

His Excellency has also instructed the Provincial Treasurer to notify Mr. Harris to advise as to how much reward in money should be given to each of the gallant Chinese and to let the Provincial Treasurer know the exact amount and when the money will be handed over to the Commissioner for distribution to the Chinese.

MADAME CALVE'S CONCERT.

BRILLIANT MUSICAL RECITAL.

Seldom was the City Hall the scene of such an enthusiastic demonstration as was evidenced last night at the rare musical treat which had from the moment it was announced to the Hongkong public awaked with much pleasurable anticipation. The crowd that attended last night's concert was the largest of the highest expression of art, and as was a foregone conclusion, their expectations were not only fulfilled but were exceeded to no mean degree. The effect which the undoubted genius of Madame Calve produced on the audience was decidedly striking and no better tribute could have been paid to the diva's uncommon gifts than the rapturous and spontaneous applause which was accorded to each and every number which thrilled not only the delicate ear but demanded from the very atmosphere through which it vibrated a note of sympathy, as it were. The charge is often laid against the Hongkong public generally that very little appreciation is shown towards really high-class music. This serious accusation would appear to have some justification, as though every seat in the lower part of the house was taken up last night, many vacant chairs were noticed in the dress circle and the consideration that opportunities to hear artists of such world-wide fame as delight a representative section of the community last night are very few and far between in the Colony.

In trying to give a brief description of last night's concert, it is not easy to do so in a few lines the genius which Madame Calve undoubtedly possesses. A realization of her own powers is far more effective than could be given by any poor comment of ours. Although suffering from a slight affection of the throat, Madame Calve did not disappoint her hearers, and throughout sustained a clear and powerful rendition of the various difficult numbers she gave, that scarcely suggested that anything was wrong with her voice. The concert opened with two piano solos by M. Pirelli, a talented Russian pianist. The first of these was Chopin's "Ballade in A Flat," which was played with a masterly execution and at once indicated what was to be expected at the hands of such an able pianist. The second item was Rubenstein's "Valse Caprice," which, although it differed in its nature and character from the previous piece, received the same masterly treatment at the hands of Mr. Pirelli and thoroughly delighted the audience. The appearance of M. Caspari on the stage after the above elicited a striking ovation. His "Ritornello" from "The Pearl Fishery" was a fine piece of combined acting and singing, which evoked emotional gestures and the necessary restraint required for such a piece. M. Caspari's fine, rich voice completely captivated the audience and alternately rose with resonant force and fell in subdued tones which was admirable in the extreme. The piece required an expenditure of force and energy which would have taxed the abilities of most singers, but M. Caspari sustained a uniform excellence of tone and particularly excelled in the most difficult passages. Madame Calve then made her bow to the audience and in a most melodious voice, in the Op. 24 "Pearl of the East" from Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," the audience was spell-bound by the charm and grace of her voice. The audience felt that it was in the presence of a genius and accordingly rendered the respect and homage which that genius demanded. The deafening applause which followed rendered a re-appearance imperative, during which Madame Calve gave a repetition of the piece. Signor Caspari then appeared in the "Pieve di San Giovanni" from the Opera "Tosca" and Ferrandini's beautiful song "Gardez-vous de l'Amour," which were both ably rendered by him, the singer suffered from mania which he could not resist the effect of the latter piece. Madame Calve's last appearance in the first part of the programme was in the "Serenade du Pastoral" and in the "Serenade du Pastoral." The volume of the singer's wonderful voice filled the house and reverberated in every part of it. In response to the insistent demands for an encore, Madame Calve obliged with what proved to be one of the most delightful pieces given in the course of the evening, which was that beautiful little melody "Comme un Rêve." M. Pirelli brought the first part of the programme to a close with the playing of two bracketed numbers—Grieg's "Album Leaf" and Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 11," which were played with that masterly technique which characterized the previous pieces. Then in response to an encore, the most appreciated item of the evening, which charmed the ears of the audience, was a selection from one of Gluck's compositions, in the shape of a softly constructed melody denoting joy and light-hearted gaiety and at the hands of such a player, due regard was paid to light and shade. When the curtain was lowered at the conclusion, the Theatre Royal echoed and re-echoed with applause the like of which has fallen to the lot of few visitors to the Colony.

The second and concluding portion of the programme was devoted to recitals from the Opera "Carmen." The piece was described in the programme as a duet in costume but owing to the non-arrival of the truck containing the costumes, the piece had to be played in ordinary costume. Although this was in the nature of a disappointment to a certain extent, the piece lost none of its charm and what was lacking in the way of scenic effects and costumes was fully compensated for by the vim and grace which were thrown into the acting. Madame Calve as Carmen was in her element and Signor Caspari as Don José ably sustained a part which was by no means easy. The many interesting passages between the well-known characters were all given through with that polished ease and ability which can only be expected of the world's most famous artists. The cheering which greeted the conclusion of the evening's entertainment were continued long after the curtain had fallen.

Another concert will be given on Friday evening. The following was last night's programme:—

1. Piano Solos: (a) Ballade in A flat, Chopin; (b) Valse Caprice, Rubinstein; (c) Op. 24, Pirelli.
2. Op. 24, Pirelli.
3. Op. 24, Pirelli.
4. Op. 24, Pirelli.
5. Op. 24, Pirelli.
6. Op. 24, Pirelli.
7. Op. 24, Pirelli.
8. Op. 24, Pirelli.
9. Op. 24, Pirelli.
10. Op. 24, Pirelli.
11. Op. 24, Pirelli.
12. Op. 24, Pirelli.
13. Op. 24, Pirelli.
14. Op. 24, Pirelli.
15. Op. 24, Pirelli.
16. Op. 24, Pirelli.
17. Op. 24, Pirelli.
18. Op. 24, Pirelli.
19. Op. 24, Pirelli.
20. Op. 24, Pirelli.

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4. Op. 24, Pirelli.
5. Op. 24, Pirelli.
6. Op. 24, Pirelli.
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15. Op. 24, Pirelli.
16. Op. 24, Pirelli.
17. Op. 24, Pirelli.
18. Op. 24, Pirelli.
19. Op. 24, Pirelli.
20. Op. 24, Pirelli.

THE GERMAN ROYAL VISIT TO HONGKONG.

MEETING OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Last night the inaugural meeting of the Crown Prince Reception Committee was held in the Committee Rooms (the old Crown Solicitor's office) in the Supreme Court building, under the presidency of Sir Francis T. Piggoit, Chief Justice of the Colony. H. H. H. the Crown Prince with his Consort and (distinguished suite) are expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about the 23rd of March next, so that ample time remains for the Committee to complete all their arrangements so as to make the reception celebrations worthy of the event. Last night's meeting was more formal than anything else, the principal item of business being the appointment of a strong sub-committee, composed of leading British and German residents, to consider and report upon a general scheme of reception. Mr. C. E. H. Bell is Hon. Secretary.

Nothing definite, of course, has yet been arranged but we may take it that Hongkong's welcome to the Crown Prince will not be behind that of Colombo and Singapore. On the whole, it may be said for all that the programme will follow pretty closely upon the lines laid down on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

ANOTHER WOMAN DUPED.

The confidence trick has claimed yet another victim. The trick, which is well-known in the Colony, consists in men with alleged hands of dollars' worth of bank-notes approaching a woman to get them changed and on the latter consenting to do so she is required to tender a deposit. The latest case occurred yesterday, when one of the class went up to a woman and said he had picked up a bundle of bank-notes in the street and asked her to do him the favour of getting them changed, at the same time saying that she would get a share of the money. Needless to remark, the credulous creature consented with alacrity but before being allowed to proceed on her errand, the man said she would have to deposit something, as he was afraid she would not return. The trusting one at once deposited with her hand-bag containing jewellery to the value of \$100. On arriving at the money-changer's she made the painful discovery of an empty hand-bag stuffed with a goodly quantity of paper. On discovering the ruse, she at once informed the police but it is apparent that the chances for the recovery of the money are not very great.

SHOOTING PARTIES ON THE FRONTIER.

A WARNING TO HONGKONG SPORTSMEN.

[From Our Correspondent.]

The Tao-tai of Constabulary has submitted a detailed report to H.E. the acting Viceroy, received by him from the superintendents of police stationed in Sun On district and in Sam Chun on the frontier. The report deals with foreigners trespassing and shooting in Chinese territory. Since the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been opened to traffic, foreigners pay visits to the interior every Tuesday. Very often they bring ladies with them, and they indiscriminately shoot every kind of birds they come across.

Such cases are increasing daily. As they are ignorant of the language and the Chinese ways, accidents may unavoidably occur to them. The Tao-tai begs instructions as to how to act in the matter so as to prevent the foreigners from trespassing, in order

TO AVOID ACCIDENTS, and cases of international complications. On receipt of this report, H.E. the acting Viceroy has intimated that, in accordance with Treaty stipulations, foreigners going into the interior must apply for passports, by virtue of which they will be protected by the local officials.

Should any foreigner deliberately go into the interior without a passport and do anything contrary to the law, the local authorities should, in accordance with Treaty stipulations, detain him and hand him over to the Consul for the action to which he belongs to be dealt with by his own officials.

TO HAND OVER THE FOREIGNER, whose office it belongs to the spot where that foreigner has committed an offence. According to the terms of the Treaty, foreigners are allowed to have guns and have been going to Sun On and Sam Chun for shooting. They really do not know the danger to which they expose themselves.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy will write to the British Consul-General at Shanghai and ask him to communicate with the Governor of Hongkong to take measures to stop the practice so as to avoid the occurrence of accidents.

THE BISHOP OF MACAO.

SOJOURN AT HONGKONG.

His Lordship José Paulino Lezvedo e Castro, Bishop of Macao, has just returned to Hongkong from his pastoral visit to the West River district. The illustrious prelate is making another short stay in Hongkong before proceeding on his visit to Singapore and Malacca on Saturday by the P. & O. mail steamer *Devi*. During his few remaining days in Hongkong His Lordship is being handsomely entertained, private receptions being given by friends of the distinguished reverend gentleman. To-night the Bishop of Macao will be the guest of Senator J. J. Leira and Madame Leira at dinner. Those invited to meet His Lordship are:—The Right Rev. D. Porraz, R.C. Bishop at Hong Kong, Rev. F. P. da Maria, Rev. Father G. Spada, M. Alver, Moraes do Sacramento (private secretary to Bishop Arzavedo e Castro) and L. Veisiglia, director of the Episcopate School at Macao. To-morrow the Portuguese Bishop will be the guest of Sir Frederick Lugard at an informal luncheon at Government House when Senator J. J. Leira, the Portuguese Consul, will accompany His Lordship.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LLOYD'S MEDALS.

The Committee of Lloyd's have decided to bestow Lloyd's medal for meritorious services upon Captain John Robert Matthews, Chief Officer Thomas Oswald Hedley, and Chief Engineer James Allen, of the British steamship *Lowther Range*, as an honorary acknowledgment of their extraordinary exertions on the occasion of the Austrian-Lloyd steamship *Tyesta* being disabled in the Arabian Sea in June last. The Committee of Lloyd's have also granted their meritorious service medal to the widow of the second engineer, James Jopling Rainshaw, who, while rendering assistance, was seriously injured, washed overboard and drowned.

FAST STEAMING TO CANADA.

The Oceanian Northern liner *Royal Edward* has just completed another remarkable voyage to Canada from Bristol. The steamer, which holds the record for the fastest passage to Quebec, reached Halifax (N.S.) at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, after a voyage of 5 days 16 hours. This is the fastest record to the steamer's achievements, and it is noteworthy as having been accomplished in the winter months.

WOMAN WIRELESS OPERATOR ON SHIP.

New York Nov. 29.—On the Clyde liner *Mohawk*, sailing today for Charleston and Jacksonville, the first woman wireless telegraph operator who ever bore the responsibility of this position on a coastwise line has charge of the wireless room. She is Miss Graymella Packer, of Jacksonville. She is 28 years old.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING "BOOM."

Prosperity continues to attend the Australian trade. Outwards the steamers on the London route are regularly full some days before the advertised date of departure, and extra steamers are being put on specially to take surplus cargo. On the Glasgow and Liverpool route cargo is just as plentiful. Homeward conditions are more favorable, too, than for a long time past. The supply of frozen meat is gratifyingly large. The business sheets for 90 of the various Australian lines must inevitably be among the best on record.

"THE CHARM OF THE SEA."

Mr. T. W. McCo, Sec. of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, writes:—Of late we have seen a recurrence of interest in the question of the manning of the mercantile marine. A large conference, held in London under the auspices of the Navy League, has appointed an influential committee which proposes to press forward the desirability of further training schemes in order to encourage British boys to go to sea and thus gradually eliminate the great evils of the crews of British ships. Further, we sometimes hear a re-echo of an old complaint on the part of shipowners that there is a "shortage of officers."

Upon the sorry inducements offered to British boys to embark upon a sea life, and to displace the aliens in the forecastle of merchant ships, I do not, at the moment, propose to dwell. Merely to point out the charms of the sea—even in its highest capacities—I beg to quote the following extracts from letters which I have received this morning, one from a capable and experienced captain, the other from a fully qualified officer:

1. From a captain:—

"Kindly place me on your application list for a berth. I have been treated most shabbily, and, like hundreds more, am disgusted with the unfair way in which we are treated. Kindly let me know what prospects, if any, there are, as I shall turn a railway labourer in Canada if I can hold out till the spring and not get a profitable job in the meantime."

2. From an officer:—

"Kindly remove my name from your employment list. I got tired of going to various firms and being told that I was 'too old' at thirty years, and this, in many cases, for a petty wage. I have, therefore, decided to abandon this profession, and have accepted work that has been offered me in Western Australia, for whence I take passage early in January."

I say nothing disparaging myself, but your readers may be interested in the existing conditions of seafaring, and those who contemplate sending their boys to sea will remember the old adage that "to be warned is to be forearmed."

SELLING OF SHIPS.

The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Amara* has been sold to Mr. O. Yamaki of Tokyo, through Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The steamer, now lying at Uraga, is of 2,414 tons. She was built by Messrs. J. Blum & Co., of Sunderland, in 1899. The vessel has been re-named the *Togo Maru*. The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Livingston* (1,412 tons), which was also purchased by Mr. C. Yamaki two or three weeks ago, has been placed under the Japanese flag and renamed the *Kaido Maru*. The *Japan Gazette* says that both steamers are to be employed in Korean waters in connection with the transport of minerals. In view of the enforcement of the revised tariff next year, foreign steamers are being continually imported by Japanese. The number of these vessels so far registered under the Japanese flag is fourteen, their aggregate tonnage being about 50,000. It is anticipated that vessels of nearly 100,000 tons will be imported before the enforcement of the new tariff.

YOKOHAMA HARBOR.

The Yokohama Harbour Office has decided to prohibit the general public from visiting steamers before their arrival inside the breakwater. After the enforcement of the new arrangement, which the *Japan Gazette* says, will be operative a few days hence, no person will be allowed to board any steamer off Yokohama, except the representatives of steamship companies, pilots and persons engaged in an official capacity. The Yokohama City Office proposes to hire a steam launch to be used for the purpose of receiving and dispatching distinguished visitors at the port. The municipality offers ¥50 per month as hire, the launch to be used about four times a month.

Today's Advertisement.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA,"
Captain B. W. H. Snow, will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 6th January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1911.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 29th were:—H. & S. Banking Corporation shares at \$915 for cash; Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. 6 per cent debentures at Tls. 103 for cash; Matschopp & Co. in Langkat shares at Tls. 107 for cash; Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 34 for cash; Anglo-Java Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 71 for cash; and Gula Kelumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 13 for cash.

The following were the quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 30th ult.:—Matschopp & Co. in Langkat shares at Tls. 107 and 103 for cash; Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. preference shares at Tls. 46 for cash; Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 65 for cash; Anglo-Java Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 71 for cash; Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 34 for cash; Alma Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 11 for cash; Tepong Rubber & T. E. Co. shares at Tls. 174 for cash; Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 7 for cash; Senawaig Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 40 for cash; Gula Kelumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 13 for cash; Interior Cotton Man. Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 45 for cash; and Shanghai Samar Tobacco Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 103 for cash.

LONDON'S SHARE MARKET.

The Share market has scarcely altered its recent characteristic quietness. The raw material keeps firm, and imports a like tendency to the Share market. The end-November settlement did not disclose a heavy position for the rice, and it is more than ever plain that any really insistent buying, either here or from the East, would find the market by no means well supplied with stock. The rate generally quoted for carrying over shares was 7 per cent. The prospects continue good, and a certain amount of buying both for London, the Provinces, and the Far East, goes on. A leading firm of brokers, reporting on the market, states that there are signs of a rising tide, though business, mainly as a result of political uncertainty, is at a very low ebb. This will not continue. Builders are making themselves felt with persistent regularity, and investors are beginning to feel that waiting for lower prices is not a paying game.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Messrs. R. Haworth and Co., Limited, advise in their weekly market report:—"An advance of 10 points has taken place in American cotton. Inquiry in the cloth market has continued upon a large scale, but on the whole the turnover has not been so extensive. Engagements are heavy, sample goods being sold. The star rates now quoted, and the comparatively long delivery asked for, have caused some restriction in business; with the continued high price of the raw material, however, and the healthy state of demand, the tendency of prices is to further advance. From India there has been a considerable amount of inquiry, but limits still remain low. China offers are again of fair volume, but the difficulty of buying as cheaply as last week has stood in the way of business going through. The advance in price has also hindered operations with the less important markets of the Far East. Near East generally. A quiet tone has prevailed in the home trade. There is a moderate yarn business, and prices remain steady."

SILVER MARKET.

The Silver market remains dull, and prices in the absence of any sustained inquiry, have a tendency to droop. After falling to 35 5/6, on a few speculative sales and small inquiry, a good demand ensued from China, who, unable to obtain supplies from India, found only this market to satisfy its wants. Bears, too, were anxious to cover, and the price recovered somewhat, says the *L. & C. Express* of the 2nd ult. China Exchanges still keep on par with Silver, but the tone is weaker on renewed purchases of Sterling by local operators. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write in their weekly circular:—

"During the past month China has been an exceptionally good customer and is likely to continue so. The setback has been caused primarily by a release of some portion of the speculative holding; in other words, the edge of China's excellent appetite has been taken off by supplementing the daily supplies with some of the stores in the ladder, which, as is well known, has been for some time past extremely well filled. Considering that these stocks have been carried through what is probably the dearest period of the year for money, it is a satisfactory feature that an approach to easier conditions should also be accomplished by a reduction in the stocks."

ANOTHER OPIUM CONVICTION.

HEAVY FINE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Two men were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this morning with having 15 lbs. of prepared opium in their possession. The first defendant stated that the opium belonged to him. He was a ship's carpenter and the stuff was brought from the hinterland for \$5. The second defendant told he knew nothing about the matter, as he was a new comer. Evidence was called and his Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$50 or three months. The second defendant was discharged.

Events of the Week.

Saturday, 7th January.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Races.

Sunday, 14th January.

United Services Club Dance at Kowloon School, 9 p.m.

Smoking Concert at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, 8.30 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes at Diocesan School.

Intimations

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER.



PRICES:
4 Doz. Quarts \$12.00 per case
8 Doz. Pints \$13.50 " "
Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [34]

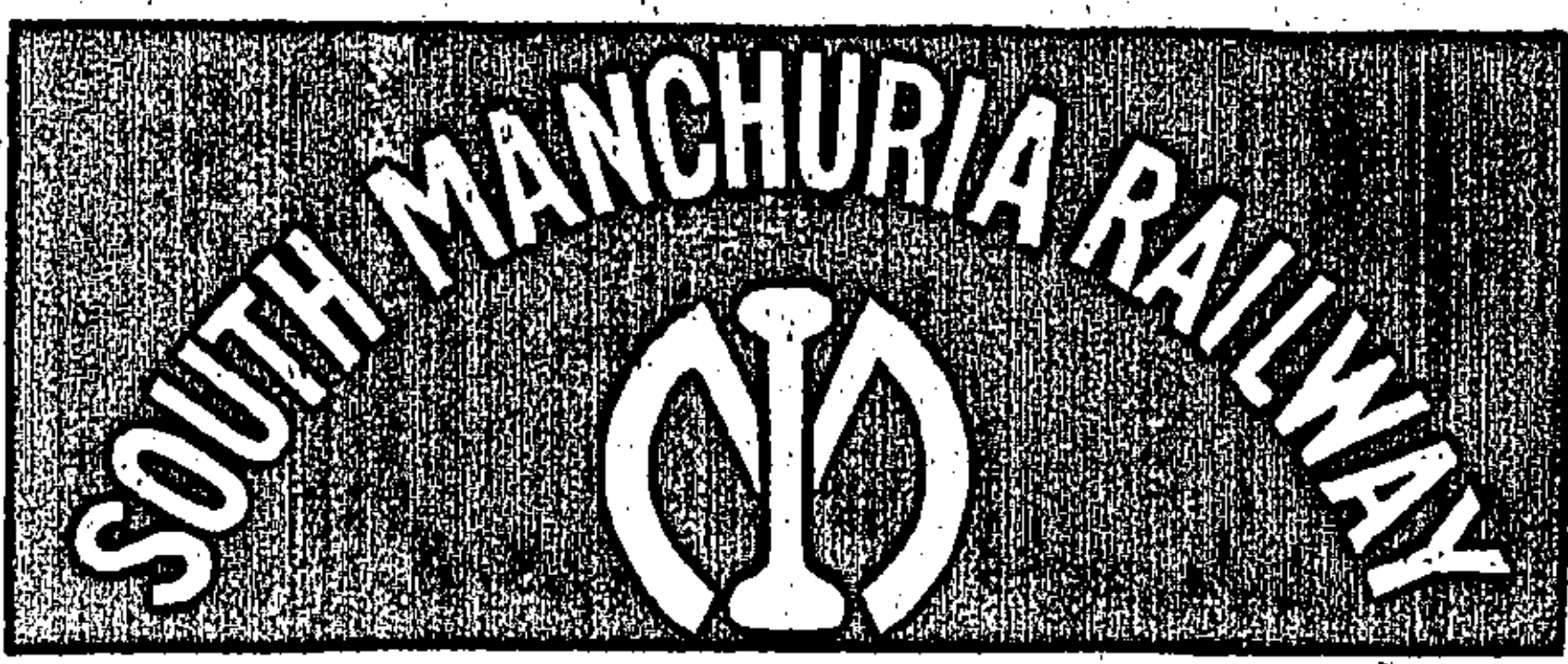
TRY OUR DELICIOUS PRESSED BEEF

40 cents per lb.

B R A W N

30 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN. WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till April 30, 1910.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Koko Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer)	Lv.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Fri. Sat.
\$40	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Lv. 6.00 pm	Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.	
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	Lv. 2.45 am		
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Lv. 3.00 pm		
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv. 9.55 "		
	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv. 11.35 "		
	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv. 7.25 pm		

Connecting at Harbin with

State Express from Moscow

Wagon-Lits for Moscow

State Express for St. Petersburg

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$115	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000 }	\$2,029,300	2 1/2% for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 6 1/2% 1/2 = \$12.45	100 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,985	27	26	{ \$4,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$30,558	2 1/2% (London 3/6) for 1909	80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$450	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$68,606 \$1,431,394 }	none	2 1/2% for 1909	8 1/2% \$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 205, 19	Final div. of 7 1/2% for '09 making 15% in all	5% Tia. 154 seller
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	2% { 82 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$7,751	\$12 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 1/2% \$190
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7% \$120 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8% { 31 1/2
SHIPPING.							
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	Dr. \$3,777	5 1/2% for 1908	8% \$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	Nil	2 1/2% for year ending 30.6.1908	2 1/2% \$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$22,766	Dividend of \$2 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2% \$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	15,161	3 1/2% = 1/2 on Preferred shares only for 1908	5 1/2% \$56 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	15,161	Final div. of 3/6 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4 1/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1/2 per sh. on acc. for '10	5% 78 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	192,994	Dividend of 7 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 1/2% \$21
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,159	A bonus of 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 1/2% \$12 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6% \$124 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$25,891	\$3 for 1897	2 1/2% \$22 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$1,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15% (coupon No. 15)	9% Tia. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	First year	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	200,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$6,583	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5% \$3
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$4.15	\$5
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	5%
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$26,547	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2% \$53 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$11,127	3 1/2% for half year ended 30.6. 1909	3 1/2% \$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tia. 55,700	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 6,320	Final of Tia. 3 1/2 making Tia. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910	8% Tia. 68
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 9,222	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	7% Tia. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 4,314	Tia. 6 for year ending 29.12.09	5 1/2% Tia. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$24,000	8 1/2% for 1909	8 1/2% \$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1.25 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6% \$69
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,277	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7% \$65 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,277	45 cents for 1909	6% \$64 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8% \$131 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 6,969	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1910	6 1/2% Tia. 100
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,931	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8 1/2% \$40 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	30,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$20,991	Tia. 21 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2% Tia. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	10% \$41
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	Tia. 75	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$24,879	Tia. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10% Tia. 46
Loon-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 4,819	Tia. 6 for 1909	10% Tia. 48 1/2
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tia. 60	Tia. 60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 21,172	Tia. 35 for 1909	17% Tia. 245
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,400	15% per share for 1909	28% \$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2% \$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,242	20 cents for year ended 28.2.08	10% \$7 buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,242	20 cents for 1909	10% \$7 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,290	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7% \$172
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10% \$3.15 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 1/2% \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$11,758	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6% \$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$12,662	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	10% \$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,176	3rd interim dividend of Tia. 15 making in all Tia. 27 1/2 for 1910	5% Tia. 100
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 12,662	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 31 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2% \$11
Maatschappij de Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwwerkzaamheden in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 12,662	None	5 1/2% \$11
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,014	None	5 1/2% \$11
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,014	None	5 1/2% \$11
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,014	None	5 1/2% \$11
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tia. 20	Tia. 20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tia. 5,350	No dividend this year	2% Tia. 105
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,200	50	55	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	First year	530 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$11,096	None	8 1/2% \$11 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$27,86	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	8 1/2% \$11 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$11,956	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8% \$11 sales & b.
United Asbestos Orienta Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$24,000	15% per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5% \$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,041	35 cents for 1909	5% \$11
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,521	3% for 1909	5% \$11
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$57	10% for year ending 31.7.10	5% \$11
William Cowell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$78	None	5% \$11

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hope for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 47, Des Voeux Road Central, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations

TSANG KWONG COMPANY,

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS,
230, Des Voeux Road Central.

ELECTRICAL RADIATORS.
ELECTRICAL IRON.
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PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT BURNERS and LAMPS of
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Lighting plants driven by Steam, Gas and Oil
Engine to order.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911.

1286

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, prostration, defective circulation, nervous depression, or neurasthenia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital force, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c. are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation tracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valiant. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whatsoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, gonorrhoea, &c. &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GODFREY OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd December 1908.

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